



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

On Sphenes from Delaware County, Penna.—Dr. WM. H. FORWOOD, U. S. A., communicated the fact that a number of sphenes of very large size and beautiful yellowish-green color have been taken from a quarry on the property of Jno. Mullin, near Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek R. R., Del. Co., Penna. The rock formation at this point consists for the most part of a hard, curled, garnetiferous gneiss, with here and there a narrow vein of quartz or feldspar.

Iron pyrites, hornblende, black mica, and a few staurolites have been noticed there. Near the eastern end of what is known as the middle quarry, there is a stratum of loose, dark-brown mica schist, permeated with a spring of water; and in the wettest portion of this, about ten feet from the surface, the sphenes were found in a small space in disseminated crystals, associated with loose crystals of quartz.

Unfortunately, the greater number of them were broken in blasting, and several are known to have been lost or destroyed; but he had collected pieces representing over thirty (30) distinct crystals from this one place. They vary from *one to three inches* in length, and all, without exception, present a twinned formation. Only three crystals escaped being broken. The largest is two and three-quarters inches long by an inch and a half across, and weighs eight hundred and sixty-four grains troy. The next in size is two inches long, and weighs five hundred and ten grains; and the smallest is an inch and five-eighths long, and weighs one hundred and ninety grains. He had prepared a plaster cast of each of these, which were presented, together with the fragment of a still larger crystal, being the largest one found, and weighing ten hundred and thirty grains. This is a new locality for sphenes, and these appear to constitute a new variety of that mineral in this State.

The Harmony of Antagonism of Teeth.—Dr. McQUILLEN directed attention to a human skull in which, owing to the loss of the bicuspids and molars in the left side of the lower jaw, an upper molar, failing to meet with the antagonizing teeth, protruded from the alveolus twice its original length. In addition to this, and from the same cause, the left superior maxilla had fallen considerably below the level of right superior maxilla, and, carrying with it the malar bone, had lowered the orbit to such an extent that the face must have been quite disfigured during life. There was a marked contrast between this and another skull shown, in which the thirty-two teeth were all in good condition, symmetrical in their arrangement, and illustrating in a marked degree the harmony of antagonism. During life the upper and lower teeth articulate with each other, so that when the jaws are closed they maintain each other in their positions. The incisors and canines of the upper jaw overlap those of the lower so as